

No matter what may take place elsewhere, you can secure a well-developed boom for yourself by advertising in The Herald.

To push business. Live men will push to the utmost of their ability, and their main auxiliary will be the advertising columns of The Herald.

ARBITRATION WILL BE HAD

Beginning of the End of the Venezuelan Troubles
Now In Sight.

PAUNCEFOTE AND OLNEY AGREE

Exact Terms Are Not Yet Definitely Settled.

That the Essential Basis of the Treaty Has Been Agreed Upon. However, It Is Made Clear in the Correspondence Which Secretary Olney Has Just Justified in Making Public After Salisbury's Significant Speech.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Every indication points to the probability that within the next 15 or 20 days, Sir Julian Pauncefote and Secretary Olney, plenipotentiaries appointed for that purpose by their respective governments, may be able to sign here, in Washington, the protocol of a proposed treaty, to be subsequently submitted to their respective governments for approval, which will include within its provisions a method of arbitrating the boundary line between Venezuela and British Guiana.

The exact terms of this important convention are not yet definitely settled—far less signed. On the contrary, verbal conditions are continually being suggested, and agreed upon or modified by cable messages between the plenipotentiaries and the British foreign office.

But that the essential basis of the treaty has been agreed upon, is made clear in the correspondence which Secretary Olney this afternoon felt justified in making public. At the London Mansion House last night, the basis agreed on is that in the "settled district" a term of 60 years of undisputed residence shall be considered as giving the right to possession. The acceptance of this condition by Great Britain is regarded as a distinct concession, inasmuch as it brings under the arbitration the unsettled districts (which is to consist of five distinguished persons, not citizens of any American state) all the districts which have been settled since the Schomburgk line was drawn in 1840.

It may take some days further to arrange details as to time and place of meeting of the tribunal, and as to the arbitration of the boundary line, but there is every reason to believe that the president may be able to announce to congress when it meets in December next, the signing of the preliminary protocol and to submit it to the senate for ratification.

That this is a strong probability is made clear by the announcement authorized by the Venezuelan commission today, that it will suspend the preparation of its report for the present, but will proceed with the compilation of the important data it has collected.

The Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Two letters which were exchanged between the United States and Great Britain regarding Venezuela since the presentation of Mr. Olney's counter-proposition of June 12, were given to the press at the state department this afternoon, and help materially to clear up the situation.

In a dispatch of May 22, 1896, Lord Salisbury had proposed an evenly-divided commission to report upon the territory in dispute, outside the so-called settled districts, and Secretary Olney had suggested the provision quoted heretofore in these dispatches for a commission of unequal numbers. The next dispatch was from Lord Salisbury, dated June 12, and referring to Mr. Olney's argument that "it appears to be a fundamental condition that the boundary line decided to be the true one by the arbiters should be occupied by a British subject as shall be defined in every case so as to make such territory part of British Guiana." Lord Salisbury declared this was not the intention of his proposals, which were that "the tribunal should not have power to include such districts as the territory of Venezuela," but he did not propose that they should necessarily be assigned, without further proof, to be part of British Guiana. "I only stipulated," writes Lord Salisbury, "that the ownership of them was not to be decided by the tribunal, which in our judgment was inadequate for this purpose, though it was adequate for the assignment of the unsettled districts. We settled the boundary line in the dispute by the injuries of the commission were to be disposed of by subsequent negotiation. The claim of Venezuela is so far-reaching that it brings into question interests with rights which cannot properly be disposed of by an unrestricted arbitration. It extends as far as the Essequibo; it covers two-thirds of the colony of British Guiana; it involves titles which have been unquestioned for many generations."

Continuing further, Lord Salisbury wrote: "The view of her majesty's government is that when the matter in issue is of great importance, and involves rights which belong to a considerable population, and are deeply cherished by them, special precautions against any miscarriage of justice are required, of which I have indicated the general character in this correspondence, but which are not required where a title to unoccupied territory is alone an issue. It is for this reason that her majesty's government proposed to except these districts from the jurisdiction of arbitral tribunal, though it could deal adequately with the disputed claims to territory that is not occupied. But they did not intend by that stipulation to ask the government of the United States to prejudice any questions which had been raised, or might be raised, with respect to the ownership of settled districts. This part of the subject, confessedly the most difficult part, would have been reserved for separate examination."

Secretary Olney, in reply to this letter, referring briefly to that part of Lord Salisbury's letter intended to make clear his meaning in the dispatch of May 22, is more pointed concerning the references to the far-reaching

claim of Venezuela. Secretary Olney says:

"That Venezuela claims territory extending into the Essequibo, or covering two-thirds of the colony of British Guiana, cannot be regarded as being of itself an insuperable obstacle to unrestricted arbitration; but the objection that the Venezuelan claim impeaches titles which have been unquestioned for many generations, is undoubtedly of the most weighty character. The inquiry I desire to put, therefore, is this: Can it be assumed that the arbitrators to be the territory of such party? In other words, will her majesty's government assent to unrestricted arbitration of all the territory in controversy with the period for the acquisition of title by prescription fixed by agreement of the parties in advance at 60 years?"

The concluding suggestion of Secretary Olney, for 60 years as the period for acquisition of title to property, led to a counter proposal from Lord Salisbury to reduce the time to 20 years, which was the term common in the United States. In 21 years, which was common law in England. Venezuela, however, would not consent to this, nor did Secretary Olney entertain the suggestion for such a reduction. Considerable discussion resulted in a virtual agreement on 50 years as the period. Fifty years would fully satisfy Venezuela and would practically make the arbitration unrestricted as nearly as possible. The British aggressions have taken place since that time, Schomburgk's line having been drawn wholly within that period.

THE ARBITRATORS.

The King of Sweden and Norway, Oscar III., has been chosen by treaty between the United States and Great Britain as the fifth official arbitrator of the boundary question. The other arbitrators, four in number, are yet to be selected. Two of the lowest citizens of England and two by the chief justice of the United States supreme court. This is the final and most important feature of the treaty for complete arbitration of the long-pending Venezuelan controversy.

As a king seldom leaves his country except on state visits to other sovereigns, it is not expected that King Oscar will go outside his own country to meet the arbitrators, and the court is likely to sit at Stockholm, the capital of Sweden.

A MISCONCEPTION.

BOSTON, Nov. 10.—The Washington correspondent of the Globe telegraphs to this effect regarding the settlement of the Venezuela question and the probability that a new treaty will soon be signed:

A misconception exists in regard to the scope and character of the treaty. It will not be the United States and Great Britain, but between the latter country and Venezuela, the United States acting as the arbitrator. The phrase used by Lord Salisbury in one of his dispatches to the British ambassador, "This makes it unnecessary that the treaty should be sent to the senate for ratification," is somewhat peculiar, but in any other treaty, but the convention will have to be acted upon by the Venezuelan congress before it becomes law.

There is little likelihood that Venezuela will interpose any objections to the terms of the treaty, and if the Caracas government proves obstinate, the United States will remain their hands of the whole affair and allow the South American republic to settle her difficulties in her own way.

The composition of the court of arbiters will be somewhat peculiar. The court will consist of five members: two of them appointed by the United States, two by the British government, and the fifth to be selected jointly by the other four. In case they cannot agree as to the selection of the fifth member of the court, he will be appointed by a neutral power, probably Switzerland, or the Swiss republic. Venezuela will not be represented on the court. It is believed the court will set either in London or Washington; that it will be required to organize within a week after the signing of the treaty, and that its decision will have to be rendered in six months.

Following the precedents in such cases, both Venezuela and Great Britain will be represented by plenipotentiaries by counsel and agents for the proper presentation of their respective cases. The United States will not be represented in the matter of the signing of the treaty. It will have performed its office as the friend of Venezuela and accomplish all which it hoped to do.

It Suits Mr. Morley.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The Rt. Hon. John Morley, formerly chief secretary for Ireland, spoke tonight at Montrose, Scotland, which district he represents in the house of commons. In the course of his speech he expressed approval of Lord Salisbury's statement at the Guild hall banquet last night regarding the peaceful settlement of the Venezuelan question. He says that he did not believe there was any intention of distinction of any importance, not even that regarding the question, that the one relative to permanent arbitration between Great Britain and the United States. This was greeted with cheers by the audience.

Continuing, Mr. Morley said he trusted that the two nations, which were far ahead of the great military monarchies of a thousand other respects, had set them in this matter a splendid and beneficent example.

"HONEST MONEY" MEN.

They Are Asked to Carry on the Fight Against the White Metal.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—An address signed by John Byrne, president of the Honest Money League, has been sent to the honest money Democrats of this nation, declaring that from the latest utterances of those who led the assault upon national honor, the serpent of repudiation has been only scotched—not killed—and, therefore, calling upon citizens who stand for national honor and safety and against repudiation to continue the struggle until even Mr. Bryan, as well as his associates, shall see the light of truth and abandon the contest. Stress is laid upon the necessity of educating the people on the plan heretofore followed by the league.

LORILLAR DELOSS.

Stables and Other Buildings Destroyed by Fire.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Nov. 10.—The stables and other buildings at Lorillard's stock farm, at South Log Branch, four miles from this place, were destroyed by fire this evening. The fire started about 10 o'clock, and spread rapidly. There was no fire department available, and nothing could be done to check the flames, and, therefore, as to whether any horses were lost or not.

JUST HOW IT WAS DONE

McKinley Forced to Hear Post-Election Stories From the Men Who "Made Him President."

GETS A GREAT DEAL OF FREE ADVICE

Governor Elect Pingree Starts the Fight Against Alger.

Personal Friends of Chauncey M. Depew Authority For the Statement That the Great Railroad Magnate Has No Political Bias In His Bonnet, That the Office of Secretary of State Has Not the Slightest Chances For Him.

CANTON, Nov. 10.—Major McKinley had a good many visitors today, and has been occupied most of the time in receiving and talking with them. Governor-elect Pingree, of Michigan, came from Detroit today to see the president-elect. He talked for a considerable time to Major McKinley, and told him all about the campaign in Michigan. Incidentally, he had something to say about the availability of General R. A. Alger for a cabinet appointment. Mr. Pingree did not hesitate to say to several persons here that he was opposed to General Alger, and that he did not think public sentiment in Michigan was very much aroused in behalf of the ex-governor. Mr. Pingree also declared that while he did not think the government should discriminate against Alger or any other product of this country, he had never said he was in favor of free silver.

The members of the Union Medical association of northeastern Ohio called in a body on Major McKinley this evening, and were very cordially greeted by the president-elect. Most of the other callers today were persons who had been actively engaged in various forms of campaign work. William M. Hahn, who had charge of a bureau at the National Republican headquarters in Chicago, came over from Mansfield, Ohio, to see Major McKinley and Colonel W. C. Haskell, formerly United States marshal for the northern district of Ohio, and sergeant-at-arms at the Chicago headquarters; Judge A. L. Morrison, of New Mexico, and Secretary of State S. M. Taylor, of Columbus, were among Major McKinley's other visitors.

Major McKinley is hearing a good deal about the campaign and how the victory was won from those who were prominent in its conduct.

Major McKinley's mother and sister spent the afternoon with Mrs. McKinley, who is somewhat better today. Major McKinley would have had a great many more callers this week, had not the impression that he had been in Cleveland gained wide currency. He expects to leave on Thursday for a week's visit with Colonel Myron T. Herrick.

A personal friend of Dr. Chauncey M. Depew in this city says that he would not accept a position in the cabinet if it were offered him, and that he has no more desire to be secretary of state now than he did when he declined the appointment under President Harrison.

BLACKBURN AND CARLISLE.

Indications of a Prominent Funeral Becoming Apparent.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—A Times special from Washington says: Logan Carlisle affects indifference to probable trouble between himself and Senator Blackburn. He makes light of warnings given him by friends.

The friends of the two will not talk for publication, but they say privately that Logan Carlisle is making too light of the affair. They say that he is too men frequent the same hotels; that Blackburn lays his probable loss of all chance of re-election to the Carlises, and this, his friends say, intensifies his hatred toward Logan Carlisle.

A southern gentleman attached to a cabinet officer in an official capacity said yesterday:

"I regard trouble between Logan Carlisle and Jo Blackburn as altogether likely, and I want to tell Logan one thing: Should he have occasion to strike Blackburn he should do so with a cane, unless he is able to knock him out with his fists, because if he simply slaps Blackburn's face the latter, who is looking for trouble, will be armed and will shoot him. I am from the south, and I have seen too many men shot because of their not arming themselves, not to warn my friends. If Logan knocks Blackburn out with one blow, there might be a duel, but if he simply slaps the senator, there will be a funeral, in my opinion, and Blackburn would come off the better man in the affair."

ALABAMA LEGISLATURE.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 10.—The legislature met today. Voting for United States senator will begin on the 24th inst. Senator Pugh, Governor Oates, General Pectus and Hon. John H. Bankhead are announced candidates for the senate.

KENTUCKY DEMOCRATS.

They Will Rule All "Sound Money" Men Out of the Party.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Nov. 10.—The active Democrats of this county have taken steps to rule "sound money" men out of the party, and in their call for a county convention will recognize as Democrats only free coinage men.

HOW IT WAS DONE.

"Order" Department of McKinley's Vote-making Factory Was of Great Moment in the Late Election.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—A special from Ottumwa, Ia., says: C. A. Walsh has returned from his duties in Chicago as secretary of the Democratic national committee. He attributes Mr. Bryan's defeat to the "order" department of the Republican campaign committee. He said:

"Ten days before the election we had the campaign won, but the Republican campaign committee beat us. Salesmen took orders subject to cancellation contingent upon Bryan's election. Employees were given to understand that Bryan's election meant cancellation of orders and a shut-down of factories. It is easy to see how these men would vote, with winter coming on."

Mr. Walsh said the campaign of education would be continued until 1900, when Mr. Bryan would again be the leader and by that time the victor.

tributes Mr. Bryan's defeat to the "order" department of the Republican campaign committee. He said:

"Ten days before the election we had the campaign won, but the Republican campaign committee beat us. Salesmen took orders subject to cancellation contingent upon Bryan's election. Employees were given to understand that Bryan's election meant cancellation of orders and a shut-down of factories. It is easy to see how these men would vote, with winter coming on."

Mr. Walsh said the campaign of education would be continued until 1900, when Mr. Bryan would again be the leader and by that time the victor.

GEORGIA'S SENATOR.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 10.—After having taken in all 23 ballots and failing to nominate a senator the Democratic caucus tonight adjourned until Thursday afternoon.

TO GREET BRYAN.

Denver Will Make the Greatest Effort of Her Life on the 22d.

DENVER, COL., Nov. 10.—When William J. Bryan reaches Denver November 24, he will be greeted by such an outpouring of the people as has never been witnessed west of the Missouri. Bimetallists of national fame will be here.

An invitation is to be extended to Chairman Jones.

Prominent men of Denver, regardless of political affiliation, will join in making Mr. Bryan feel that he is among friends, who will follow wherever he leads.

The chamber of commerce held a meeting this afternoon and another will be held tomorrow to complete the arrangements.

The plan is to have Mr. Bryan speak in half a dozen halls, and if he can remain over two days to give a parade that all who cannot hear, may see him.

The reception will be of national significance, as sounding the bugle for the rally four years hence.

All of the large halls of the city will be opened.

It is a safe prediction to state that 100,000 visitors will be in the city from the mountains and the surrounding towns. The men who are promoting the reception are ex-Senator N. P. Hill, Senator T. T. Jeffrey, C. S. Thomas, T. A. Patterson, E. B. Coe and President Steele of the chamber of commerce.

Realizing that Mr. Bryan has been fatigued by the campaign, he will be asked only to say a few words at each meeting.

HAD A GOOD THING.

SEVERAL SHOPLIFTERS WERE AMASSING FORTUNES.

A Thriving Business in Chicago Broken Up by Inquisitive Detectives.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—William Schoel, alias Scharf, Henry Bauer and his wife and Mame Delmont, an alleged gang of New York shoplifters, are under arrest in this city. The quartette, it is claimed, has been doing systematic robbery in the State street department stores for more than a year and are believed to have accumulated \$15,000 worth of merchandise, including furs, jewelry, silks and all kinds of wearing apparel. The greater portion of the plunder has been sent to eastern cities, where it was disposed of. School was arrested yesterday and released on bond today. Detectives shadowed him to the rooms of his companions, on Washington street, where they seized the remainder of the gang and recovered about \$500 worth of stolen goods. Express receipts, showing shipments of about \$8,000 worth of property to New York and other eastern cities within the past two months, were found in Bauer's trunk. They claim they have come here from New York a year ago.

WYOMING GOES FOR BRYAN.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Nov. 10.—Chairman Blydenburgh of the Democratic state committee today issued a statement giving the situation in the state at the present time, in which he stated that he has received complete unofficial reports from 10 counties and from all but 21 precincts in the remaining three counties. His figures show that Bryan is to have 380, Osborne, Democrat, for congress, 404 majority, and Corn, Democrat, for senate, 404 majority, and Corn, Democrat, for senate, 404 majority. He estimates the precincts yet to hear from will increase these majorities. No returns were received today.

HARRISON TO M'KINLEY.

Former Hopes That the Latter May Be Given Strength to Restore and Establish the Prosperity of the Nation.

CANTON, O., Nov. 10.—The following letter has been received by Major McKinley from ex-President Harrison:

"The use of the mails instead of the wires as carrier of my congratulations, does not imply that they are less, but rather that they are more thoughtful and deliberate. It is great honor, indeed, when personal service is identified with a great national triumph. The issues forced to the front by the Chicago platform put the fight on such lines that the Republican party could use the old breastworks, and make an untiring appeal to the patriotism of the south as well as the north. I sincerely hope that you may be given the wisdom and strength needed in this emergency to restore and establish the prosperity of the nation."

DIED IN PRISON.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 10.—Colonel Luther A. Hall, federal prisoner from Georgia, died in the state prison last night of dropsy. His crime was conspiracy against the life of George A. Peck, a federal revenue collector, who is a relative of President Cleveland.

DECISIVE BLOW IS LOOKED FOR

Spaniards and Cubans Preparing for the Battle That Must Soon Begin.

SPAIN WILL MAKE HER GREAT EFFORT

She Will Be Met Face to Face by the Cuban Patriots.

Insurgents Are Well Armed, in Good Health, and Have Within Them an Abiding Belief That Their Quarrel Is Just—Rumors of Spanish Strength Does Not Awe Them in the Least—Latest Outrage by Bloody Butcher Weyler's Gang.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Not since the Cuban filibustering ship Hawkins founded off Barnegat with General Calixto Garcia and a number of Cuban revolutionists on board, has there been such activity at the Cuban junta in this city as was noted today. The announcement that General Weyler was about to take the field, massing an army of 200,000 men on the island, and of the insurrection by one fierce onslaught of war, has stirred up the Cuban patriots of this city, and inquiry for details is being made of the members of the junta.

The Cubans here do not express any alarm as to the outcome, but they do think that President Cleveland should recognize the insurgents as belligerents, and by that act prevent the reputation of Spanish barbarities which follows every engagement in which the Spanish troops obtain any advantage.

WILL AGAIN PETITION.

It is said that the junta will again petition President Cleveland to take action in regard to the matter. Senator Canillo, one of the most prominent members of the junta, said today:

"President Cleveland ought to accept the belligerent resolutions of congress as the expression of the people of this country, and we will stand by this time until the summer months, if the war lasts that long, the revolution will be vigorously prosecuted, and as both Cubans and Spaniards are determined to end the strife, the most desperate battles of the war will occur within the next few weeks. The insurgents have now three dynamite guns, which have already done effective work, and with these and the large quantity of arms and ammunition which they are receiving by every expedition, they are in better condition than at any time heretofore."

NO ALARM FELT.

"The report that Spain will make a determined effort to defeat the insurgents does not frighten us, for we have heard such stories before; and as far as the 300,000 soldiers are concerned, I am sure that Spain cannot in her present condition support such a large army. The Spanish troops, the insurgents are well armed and in good health, and will continue the fight regardless of any action taken by the Spaniards."

Truillo, another patriot, is constantly in receipt of information from all parts of the island. Speaking of the barbarities practiced by the Spanish troops, he said today:

"Many stories of Spanish atrocities have lately come from Cienfuegos, Cuba, but of all those perpetrated by the Spanish guerrillas in this district, non-combatants, the killing several of the Spanish soldiers, and the wealthy French-Canadian sugar planter, is probably the most ruthless of the recent outrages."

AN ENGLISH SUBJECT.

"The victim of this latest outrage was an English subject, and the facts in the case were at once made known to British Consul Fowler, who has started an investigation. The Spanish soldiers have been careful not to molest citizens of England. The death of D'Albion is the first which the representative of Great Britain has suffered in this district. D'Albion was visited at his summer home at Rodas by four Spanish guerrillas from Cartagena, a nearby town. The major, who was suspected of D'Albion of aiding the insurgents, and wanted the planter brought before him. When the four guerrillas arrived at the house D'Albion was sick and refused to accompany them to Cartagena, where, upon, without warning, and before the eyes of his wife, the four emptied their rifles into the unfortunate man's breast, killing him instantly."

Neither Senator Truillo nor Senator Canillo could say what, if any, action the junta proposed taking, although from the activity noticeable at headquarters the inference is drawn that reinforcements are likely to be sent to the Cuban patriots from this side.

COMING HOME.

Mrs. Castle Will Soon Leave London For America in Her Husband's Care.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Ambassador Bayard sent the following cablegram to Secretary Olney this morning:

"Mrs. Castle released; leaves for America in her husband's care today."

LADOUCHERE SEVERE.

Cutting Comments in the Case of the Castles.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Henry Labouchere devotes a page and a half to the Castle case in this week's issue of Truth. In the course of his comments, he says:

"The sentence seems to me light, considering the circumstances. I do not believe in kleptomania, for it seems to only attack the rich, and if it really exists I am sure that the punishment of every person stealing while suffering from it would have a very deterrent effect upon its spreading."

On the morning of Mrs. Castle's sentence, a seamstress and a governess were sentenced at the same sessions to nine and six months' hard labor for stealing a fur necklet, and neither had ever been previously convicted. The governess faintly at the sentence. No medical expert testified that they were kleptomaniacs; no eminent counsel suggested they would suffer in health by confinement; no one pitied and no one signed a petition to the home secretary to shorten their sentences! What matters made by Mrs. Castle, Pickens, governess or half-starved seamstress! Give them hard labor and plenty of it! What if their health is injured? Let them die. Let Mrs. Castle out of prison. Let Matthew White Ridley; she has moved in the best circles, and she has no need to steal; but do not reduce the sentence of the seamstress and governess by a single day. The best circles know them not. They are poor and helpless, which, in the opinion of all self-respecting persons, is in itself a crime."

SWEEPING THE HEAVENS

Good Work Done by the Lowell Astronomical Observatory.

MADE MANY NEW DISCOVERIES

Observatory to Be Removed to Mexico.

Object Is to Secure Good Seeing During the Winter Months, and Experts Say This Can Be Obtained in the Mexican Plateau—Stargazers Will Receive a Most Royal Welcome From the Mexican Government—Much Important Work Ahead.

IDAHO NEWS NOTES.

Harry Schiller Pardoned—A Big Mining Deal—Change in the Composition of the Legislature.

(Special to The Herald.)

BOISE, Ida., Nov. 10.—Harry Schiller, who was sent to the penitentiary two years ago under sentence of seven years for murder at Warrens, Idaho county, was today pardoned by the state board. The pardon created a great sensation at the time. The supreme court affirmed the sentence, and the state board twice denied an application for pardon, but in the meanwhile powerful influences have been at work in behalf of Schiller.

MINING DEAL.

One of the most important mining deals that has been consummated in

INDEX OF TODAY'S IMPORTANT NEWS

Interesting Times in Cuba. Sweeping the Heavens. McKinley's Many Callers. Venezuelan Matters. Idaho News Notes. Police Cannot Be Notified. Another Hold-Up. Cutting Off in a Brothel. Large Number of Defective Ballots Found in Salt Lake County. Business, Mining and Stocks. Cleveland's Coming Message. New Labor Union. Editorial. PAGE FIVE.

State Grand Jury's Final Report. Annie Laurie's Interview. With State Senator. PAGE SIX.

Big Bond Sale. The Philippine Troubles. True Inwardness of the Santa Fe Receptiveness. In Railway Circles. Secretary's Commemoration of Luther's Birth. Bartine Says Bimetallists Are Not Discouraged. Canada and Reciprocity. PAGE SEVEN.

News From Nearby Towns. Northern People's Union. Official Vote of Summit County. Mr. Kemp Explains the Gas Shortage. Our Postoffices. Leadville's Strike Troubles. PAGE EIGHT.

Mr. Morton Frewen Talks on the Deficit of Over \$40,000 in the City Treasury. Trial of Coal Combine Cases Begun.

This section for some time, is the sale of the group of mines known as Easter, Magpie and Judas in Willow Creek district, the property passing from D. B. Levan to Colonel Dewey of Booneville, consideration of a 25-cent stamp mill is to be erected on the property as soon as the machinery can be placed on the ground.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Changes in the vote on the legislative ticket give the People's Democratic party 41, Dubois 26, while two are still in doubt, and the McKinley Republicans still have their vote of 1. The change in the vote of the legislative ticket is caused by the late returns from Fremont county. The returns showed that two men on the Dubois ticket and two on the People's Democratic ticket had been elected, but a twin star will be found. The Mexican government is keenly alive to the importance of this scientific expedition, and President Diaz has not only welcomed the American astronomers, but has instructed the Mexican national observatory to furnish every possible aid to them in their work. It is said that the expedition will prove the most important scientific enterprise of this century.

BOWLER'S REPORT.

He Makes a Few Suggestions, Which He Thinks Should Be Heeded.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Comptroller Bowler, in his annual report, says that the unfinished business of the first and second comptrollers' offices has been cleared up, and that a few accounts still remain on hand awaiting the decision of the courts.

The report says: "The work of completing the unfinished business of the former comptroller and the commission of accounts, the revising of accounts on appeals and deciding of questions presented by heads of departments and disbursing officers, together with the routine work imposed upon the comptroller's office, has been of a such nature as to preclude, hitherto, the revision of accounts by the comptroller upon his own motion, except in a few isolated cases. It is believed that the work of the office in such condition that attention may be given to this important provision of the accounting system."

WINTER HAS BEGUN.

Nebraska, Colorado, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Other States Visited by Heavy Storms.

CHADRON, Neb., Nov. 10.—The heavy snow storm for many years prevailed here during the night. This morning, when the sky cleared, there was a foot of snow on the level, extending all over northwestern Nebraska. Stock men were generally prepared for it, and the loss will be light. Passenger trains in the east are delayed from two to four hours.

Snow at Leadville.

LEADVILLE, Col., Nov. 10.—The heaviest snowfall in years at this season began here yesterday and continues.

Deep at Sioux City.

SIoux CITY, Ia., Nov. 10.—Snow to the depth of 6 to 12 inches fell in this section last night and today.

Heavy in Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 10.—From two to three inches of snow has fallen in this city since yesterday morning. In southern Minnesota and Iowa the depth is reported to be twice that. The storm originated in the Dakotas two days ago and now extends nearly all over the northwest.

Wisconsin Blizzard.

MARSHFIELD, Wis., Nov. 10.—A blizzard of the first magnitude is blowing tonight. Snow has fallen irregularly since last Thursday, and today more snow has fallen than at any one time in the past two years. About six inches has already fallen, and the depth is reported to be as much as 12. Indications point to at least a foot before morning.

Observatory to Be Removed to Mexico.

Object Is to Secure Good Seeing During the Winter Months, and Experts Say This Can Be Obtained in the Mexican Plateau—Stargazers Will Receive a Most Royal Welcome From the Mexican Government—Much Important Work Ahead.

FLAGSTAFF, Ariz., Nov. 10.—The Lowell astronomical observatory, which was established here in 1894 for the study of the planets, especially Mars, is in process of removal to the City of Mexico. The lenses of the great telescope have been removed, and the machinery is being taken down, to be shipped in a few days. The object of going south is to secure good seeing during the winter months, and the experts who have studied the question say this can be obtained in the Mexican plateau, which lies within the tropics and has an elevation of about 5,000 feet above the sea level.

The observatory was in active operation here during 1894 and 1895, and many hundreds of fine drawings were made of Mars. Professor Lowell and his assistants, Professors Lowell and Douglas, and others, have attained world-wide celebrity. Professor Lowell's discoveries induced him to order a new 24-inch telescope from Alvan Clark & Sons, with a view of prosecuting the revolution of the planet Mars. One telescope has been in use here since August, 1896, and many new discoveries have been made. The work has been centered upon the planets and southern stars. Professor Lowell and his assistants have continued their observations of Mars, while Professor Lowell and Mr. Drew have worked on Mercury and Venus during the day time. In the clear air of the afternoon, these planets are